hours is prominently displayed at the principal entrance and in each public room of the CBP office.

- (c) Fixing of hours. At each port or station where there is no full-time CBP employee, the port director shall fix the hours during which the CBP office will be open for the transaction of general CBP business. Notice of such hours shall be prominently displayed at the principal entrance of the office.
- (d) State and local holidays. Each CBP office shall be open for the transaction of business on all State and local holidays occurring on days other than Saturdays, Sundays, and national holidays listed in paragraph (a) of this section. The appropriate principal field officer may excuse any employee(s) without charge to leave when a state or local holiday interferes with the performance of his work in a CBP office.
- (e) Services performed outside a CBP office. CBP services required to be performed outside a CBP office shall be furnished between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (or between the corresponding hours at ports where different but equivalent hours are required for the maintenance of adequate service) on all days when the CBP office is open for the transaction of general CBP business.
- (f) CBP services not within prescribed hours. Where there is a regularly recurring need for CBP services outside the hours prescribed in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section and the volume and duration of the required services are uniformly such as to require, of themselves or in immediately consecutive combination with other essential CBP activities of the port, the full time of one or more CBP employees, the necessary number of regular tours of duty to furnish such services on all days of the year except Sundays and national holidays may be established with the approval of the Commissioner of CBP.
- (g) CBP services furnished private interests. Other than as specified in this section. CBP services shall be furnished private interests only in accordance

with the provisions of §24.16 of this chapter.

[T.D. 77–241, 42 FR 54937, Oct. 12, 1977, as amended by T.D. 82–145, 47 FR 35478, Aug. 16, 1982; T.D. 95–77, 60 FR 50019, Sept. 27, 1995; CBP Dec. 08-25, 73 FR 40726, July 16, 2008]

#### § 101.7 Customs seal.

- (a) Design. According to the design furnished by the Department of the Treasury, the Customs seal of the United States shall consist of the seal of the Department of the Treasury surrounded by an outer circle in which appear the words "Treasury" at the top and "U.S. Customs Service" at the bottom
- (b) Use of the Customs seal. The Customs seal currently in official use, including the dies, rolls, plates, and like devices now in the possession of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, shall continue to be equally effective as the official seal of the United States Customs Service and shall continue to be so used by each Customs officer and employee having possession of the seal until that particular device requires replacing and is replaced. Use of the United States Customs seal shall be restricted in the following manner:
- (1) The Customs seal of the United States shall be impressed upon all official documents requiring the impress of a seal. It shall be impressed upon all marine documents and landing certificates, certificates of weight, gauge, or measure, and similar classes of documents for outside interests.
- (2) The impress of the seal is not necessary on documents passing within the Customs Service nor shall the seal be used in the manner of a notary seal to indicate authority to administer oaths.

# § 101.8 Identification cards.

Each Customs employee shall be issued an appropriate identification card with that employee's photograph and signature, signed by the appropriate issuing officer.

# § 101.9 Test programs or procedures; alternate requirements.

(a) General testing. For purposes of conducting a test program or procedure designed to evaluate the effectiveness

# Pt. 102

of new technology or operational procedures regarding the processing of passengers, vessels, or merchandise, the Commissioner of Customs may impose requirements different from those specified in the Customs Regulations, but only to the extent that such different requirements do not affect the collection of the revenue, public health, safety, or law enforcement. The imposition of any such different requirements shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (1) Defined purpose. The test is limited in scope, time, and application to such relief as may be necessary to facilitate the conduct of a specified program or procedure;
- (2)Prior publication requirement. Whenever a particular test allows for deviation from any regulatory requirements, notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than thirty days prior to implementing such test, followed by publication in the Customs Bulletin. The notice shall invite public comments concerning the methodology of the test program or procedure, and inform interested members of the public of the eligibility criteria for voluntary participation in the test and the basis for selecting participants.
- (b) NCAP testing. For purposes of conducting an approved test program or procedure designed to evaluate planned components of the National Customs Automation Program (NCAP), as described in section 411(a)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 411), the Commissioner of Customs may impose requirements different from those specified in the Customs Regulations, but only to the extent that such different requirements do not affect the collection of the revenue, public health, safety, or law enforcement. In addition to the requirement of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the imposition of any such different requirements shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (1) Prior publication requirement. For tests affecting the NCAP, notice shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER not less than thirty days prior to implementing such test, followed by publication in the Customs Bulletin. The notice shall invite public comments concerning any aspect of the test program or procedure, and inform inter-

ested members of the public of the eligibility criteria for voluntary participation in the test and the basis for selecting participants; and,

(2) Post publication requirement. Within a reasonable time period following the completion of the test, a complete description of the results shall be published in both the FEDERAL REGISTER and the Customs Bulletin.

[T.D. 95-21, 60 FR 14214, Mar. 16, 1995]

# PART 102—RULES OF ORIGIN

Sec.

102.0 Scope.

#### Subpart A—General

102.1 Definitions.

#### Subpart B—Rules of Origin

- 102.11 General rules.
- 102.12 Fungible goods.
- 102.13 De Minimis.
- 102.15 Disregarded materials.102.17 Non-qualifying operations.
- 102.18 Rules of interpretation.
- 102.19 NAFTA preference override.
- 102.20 Specific rules by tariff classification.
- 102.21 Textile and apparel products.
- 102.22 Rules of origin for textile and apparel products of Israel.
- 102.23 Origin and Manufacturer Identification.
- 102.24 Entry of textile or apparel products.
- 102.25 Textile or apparel products under the North American Free Trade Agreement.
- APPENDIX TO PART 102—TEXTILE AND APPAREL MANUFACTURER IDENTIFICATION

AUTHORITY: 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States), 1624, 3314, 3592.

SOURCE: T.D. 94-4, 59 FR 113, Jan. 3, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

### § 102.0 Scope.

With the exception of §§ 102.21 through 102.25, this part sets forth rules for determining the country of origin of imported goods for the purposes specified in paragraph 1 of Annex 311 of the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA"). These specific purposes are: country of origin marking; determining the rate of duty and staging category applicable to originating textile and apparel products as